

IN WESTERN CANADA

THREE DIVISIONS AFFORDING CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT.

They Are Specially Adapted to Ranching, Wheat Growing and Mixed Farming—Many Americans Settling There.

The old Romans used to say that Gaul was divided into three parts. So is the Canadian northwest. Gaul's divisions were political; those of western Canada's prairies are created by the unerring hand of nature.

The First Division.

Chiefly because of the elevation of the country, the absence of large lakes and rivers, and the operations of the "Chinook" or Pacific ocean winds, which readily cross the Rocky mountains in southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian provinces is regarded as somewhat arid, and less fertile than other portions of the country. Although this has been a prevailing idea in the east, it has been left for American settlers who have invaded this district within the past two or three years to prove that splendid crops of grain can be grown on the land which had hitherto been the feeding ground for the herds of cattle and bands of horses that ranged here.

That ranching is carried on most successfully in other portions of the prairies west, just as agriculture is to a limited extent conducted successfully within this boundary, is fully established, but taken as a whole it constitutes a terri-

trict for wheat growing. It is not good for mixed operations as well. It is because it is level, has a sufficient rainfall every year, plenty of snow in the winter for moisture in the early spring and favorable climatic conditions the year round that it is especially marked for this branch of husbandry.

In this part of the country wheat is king, and here it is raised in the greatest possible perfection by a combination of soil and climate in its favor, and the tendency has been to neglect the more laborious branches of husbandry for which the country is equally well adapted.

As if to cope with the offerings of nature, the railway companies are ready with their railways to haul the grain as soon as it is relieved from the straw in the fields by the threshers. Throughout this entire belt there is an enormous length of railway mileage, branches radiating in every direction from the trunks until they scarcely leave a grain field more than six or seven miles from a road, and they are all required, for in the fall and early winter the sight of the trains passing to and from the elevators at the railway depots makes the entire country look like one hive of industry.

Free Homestead Lands.

There is yet a large quantity of government land for homesteading in this country, and as in everything else "the early bird catches the worm." Those who come first are first served. When it is preferred to purchase railway or other company lands they can be got at from five dollars per acre up. This section cannot be better closed than by showing practically what is made by wheat growing in this district. The average from the first of operations is 20 bushels per acre. Breaking the prairie, as first plowed is called, is



A HERD OF CANADIAN SHORTHORNS.

tory above all others most admirably adapted to this particular industry.

The buffalo, bison and other grasses that grow in profusion in this district and retain their nutritive properties the year round, and the moderate climate of mid-winter rendered such by the Chinook winds preventing any considerable depth of snow at any time, especially fit the district for the peculiar methods of the rancher—raising his herds the year round in the open country.

While there are no large lakes or rivers in this whole country there are numerous fast-running streams fed the year round by melting snows in the mountains furnishing an abundance of the coolest and purest water, the best for beast as well as man. The country has at once an abundance of the best of food and drink the year round, a clear sky but little wet or stormy weather and a favorable climate the year through.

Englishmen and Americans in the western territories are bringing in their herds as fast as they can and leasing or purchasing land in lots from 1,000 to 20,000 acres from the Dominion government. An idea of the growth of the industry will be gathered from the fact that in 1899 there were but 41,471 head of cattle shipped and sold from the ranches, these figures ran to 55,129 in 1900, and to 160,000 in 1903, averaging \$40 per head for the owners. But it takes a great many ranchers and a large number of cattle to cover an area of 200,000,000 acres, the area available for ranching in the Canadian northwest.

It is not at all necessary that large investments should be made at the outset. Many men commenced with small capital and small herds, and have worked themselves into large herds and great wealth. There is still in the country plenty of room for those who desire to go and do likewise.

Second Part.

The second part of the Canadian prairies embraces the great wheat growing belt of the country which is easily a half larger than any other in the world. It includes about 150,000,000 acres. As it is comparatively free of broken land, large lakes and rivers, about 125,000,000 acres of it can be brought under the plow. Placing a farmer on every half-section (320 acres), it can comfortably locate 800,000 farmers or 4,000,000 of an agricultural community. A glance now at what the farmers of the territories are doing will give a better idea of what can be done in this great wheat-growing zone. The territorial government reports show that in 1903 there were raised 16,629,149 bushels of spring wheat off of 837,234 acres, an average of 19.04 bushels per acre; off 440,662 acres of oats there were grown 14,179,705 bushels, an average of 32.17 bushels per acre; 69,667 acres produced 1,741,209 bushels of barley—24.65 to the acre, and 32,431 acres produced 292,855 bushels of flax seed, 9.03 to the acre. As but 1,383,434 acres or a little better than one per cent, of the entire wheat-growing area of the territories was under crop, a little figuring shows 13 per cent. of the entire country under wheat will raise the 200,000,000 that Great Britain annually requires from outside countries.

It must not be supposed for a moment that while this part of the country is outlined as the especially favorable dis-

trict for wheat growing, it is not good for mixed operations as well. It is because it is level, has a sufficient rainfall every year, plenty of snow in the winter for moisture in the early spring and favorable climatic conditions the year round that it is especially marked for this branch of husbandry.

The Third Division.

The third division of this great country lies to the north of the wheat belt, between it and what is known as the forest country. As wheat growing implies the raising of all cereals, that can profitably be raised in the country, the remaining branches of mixed farming are dairy and the raising of farm stock. It must not be supposed that dividing the prairies in this way is saying that any one portion of the country possesses better soil than another, for such is not the case—all districts are equally fertile, but the topography and climatic influences differ, as well as the conditions for production. Ranching and grain growing are carried on quite successfully in this northern zone; but it is found more profitable to combine all the features of the industry. On account of the land being more broken than in the southern district, though the soil is equally fertile, there are not the same opportunities for extensive operations; and while cattle raising is as profitable here as elsewhere, different methods have to be adopted for their protection, especially in the winter season.

An authority on the subject has stated that agriculture in any country never reaches the minimum of development until the farmers engage at least proportionately in dairying, though the surroundings must always determine the extent to which any feature of the industry may be prosecuted. It is certainly then that if the agricultural possibilities of this portion of the prairie country be estimated by its adaptability to dairy farming even the most skeptical must acknowledge they are unsurpassed in any country in the world. As indicated above, even dairying may be successfully carried on in any corner of the territories, but this zone has everything to recommend it as the ideal spot for this branch of the business.

The mining districts of British Columbia, which consume an immense lot of dairy products, are close at hand and always afford a good market for butter, cheese, pork, poultry and eggs.

GRANTS OUR REQUEST.

Sultan of Turkey Yields to the Demand of United States.

The American Schools in the Ottoman Empire Accorded the Same Treatment as That Given Schools of Other Nations.

Constantinople, Aug. 15.—After prolonged pouring rain and considerable haggling on the part of the Turks, a satisfactory solution of the American school question has been arrived at. This matter, which is the most important of the American demands, was settled by extending to American schools the same treatment as that accorded to schools under the protection of other powers.

A settlement of other matters affecting American interests in Turkey of secondary importance has also been effected and Minister Leishman has telegraphed to Mr. Adm. Jowett, in command of the United States squadron sent to Smyrna, instructing him to salute the batteries on land and depart.

The sitting of the council of ministers at which the settlement was agreed upon was a long one and it was not until near its close that an agreement was reached. The delay in the settlement is believed to have been caused by the intervention of the palace functionaries, whose policy, in order to retain the sultan's favor, consists of combating the rights and privileges of foreign subjects.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The United States war vessels now at Smyrna under command of Mr. Adm. Jewell are the Cleveland, the Olympia and the Baltimore. They left Smyrna Monday and will sail for Gibraltar. The ships comprise what is known as the American European squadron and will continue their cruise in European waters for some time.

For many years the treatment of educational establishments in the Ottoman empire founded and conducted by American citizens, has been very unsatisfactory. While similar schools under the direction of other foreigners have been recognized as existing and have been accorded the regular license or imperial firman on application thereof, applications on behalf of the schools under American control have passed unnoticed. Temporary permits obtained from the local authorities have been held within restriction and have not infrequently been ignored by the Turkish government. Difficulties and obstructions have constantly been put in the way of the American teachers, in marked contrast to the favor shown the schools of other nationalities and in contravention of the rights of American citizens in Turkey to the most favored treatment accorded to the citizens or subjects of other states.

The earnest efforts of the American minister at Constantinople to secure for our schools and teachers the simple equality of treatment to which they were entitled have met with evasive and dilatory treatment by the sultan's government, and no progress having been made toward a better understanding the president took the matter in hand, and on February 2, 1903, cabled Minister Leishman directing him to ask an audience of the sultan in order to deliver to him a personal message from the president of good will and assurances of his hearty desire to cultivate and maintain the most cordial relations of friendship, and to bring to the personal and direct attention of his majesty the embarrassments and grievances under which this government and its citizens labor, with expression of the president's desire and expectation that the treatment of the most favored nation would be received and the claim of our colleges and schools to equal treaty rights would be promptly recognized.

The request met with evasion and delay since then and the American government a few days ago ordered United States vessels to Smyrna. This action brought the sultan to terms and the questions were promptly settled.

Must Have Written Contracts.

Mexico City, Aug. 15.—The department of foreign relations has instructed Mexican consuls to warn laborers of Mexican nationality not to accept any offers of work in foreign parts except in the form of a written contract.

An Organized Band.

Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 15.—Will Cato, arrested as a principal in the murder of the Hodges family, has confessed to the existence of an organized Negro band in Bullock county, whose object is the killing and robbing of white people.

Want Tariff Maintained.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 15.—The New England Tobacco Growers' association adopted resolutions condemning the proposed Philippine tariff reduction as contrary to the principle of the Chinese exclusion act.

United States Surpasses Competitors.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The report of John Birkinbine to the geological survey on the production of iron ores in 1903 shows that the United States has surpassed all competitors in its yearly output of iron ores, being 55,019,308 long tons.

Japanese Soldiers Massacred.

London, Aug. 15.—A Tokyo correspondent in a dispatch dated August 14, says: "The Homuro (Japan) Telegram states that Russian soldiers at Kamchatka massacred 87 of the crew of the Japanese schooner Teichi."

THE MEAT PACKERS' STRIKE.

Extreme Action Will Be Taken By the Teamsters' Union.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—A riot in crowded Fifth avenue, within a square of the city hall, and recalling the teamsters' strike two years ago, when missiles were hurled from the windows of office buildings, capped the climax of disorder in the stockyards strike Friday. During the day half a dozen men were hurt in various encounters and shots were fired during an attack on a trainload of "strike-breakers." All told, Friday's violence was more widespread than in any previous 12 hours of the strike, although no mob of great size took part in any of the assaults.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison will be asked to do what he can toward settling the stockyards strike. With all prospects of peace, or even peace conferences gone, the retail meat dealers and grocers Friday night decided to ask Mayor Harrison to take a position in the present conflict similar to the position taken by him in the street car strike last fall. The street railway strike was settled through his efforts.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the market wagon drivers, held Sunday afternoon, it was decided to declare a boycott against such retailers as buy meat of the packers where men are now out. The men will more-over refuse to do any of the work that was formerly done by the men now on strike. This is the extreme action that will be taken by the teamsters during the present struggle.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

One Man Was Killed and About 40 Other Persons Injured.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15.—One man was killed and about 40 other persons injured in a passenger wreck on the Tennessee Central railroad 70 miles east of here Sunday. Westbound passenger train No. 2, from Knoxville to Nashville and in charge of Conductor W. H. Deeland, was making the descent of Silver Point hill between Buffalo Valley and Silver Point, Tenn., when a flange on a wheel on a truck of the rear car broke, derailing the last two coaches. One of them turned completely over and both were badly wrecked. A two-year-old baby of Mrs. Herbert was hurled from a window down an embankment lodging between the car wheels. It was unhurt when picked up.

HE RAN AMUCK.

Crazed By Liquor William Pfeiffer Shot Two Men in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Two men were shot Sunday night by William Pfeiffer, who was running amuck. Pfeiffer was talking to several men near his home on West Fourteenth street when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired a shot into the ground. He was evidently crazed by liquor and his friends attempted to take the weapon from him. Pfeiffer started to run and the crowd followed. He opened fire and shot James J. Cunningham in the right arm and in the right knee, both wounds being serious. Another bullet struck Leonard Biehler in the right arm, passed through, and lodged in the abdomen, inflicting a wound that will prove fatal. Pfeiffer was arrested by the police after a hard fight.

MRS. MAYBRICK SAILS.

She is On Board the Red Star Line Steamer Vaderland.

London, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is on board the Red Star line steamer Vaderland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday under the name of Miss Rose Ingram. She is accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure. Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris Friday and was met by Percy Barnard, of New York. She spent the night at a hotel with Mr. Hayden and his wife, and the party boarded the Vaderland at Antwerp Saturday. On her arrival at New York Mrs. Maybrick will be the guests of Dr. Danmore. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness De Roques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

Twenty Persons Drowned.

London, Aug. 15.—The British bark Inverkip, Capt. Jones, from Melbourne for Queenstown, was sunk and 20 persons were drowned as the result of a collision off Fastnet Rock, Ireland, with the British ship Loch Carron.

American War Vessels at Capetown. Capetown, Aug. 15.—The United States South Atlantic squadron, consisting of the cruisers Brooklyn and Atlanta, and the gunboats Marietta and Castine, commanded by Mr. Adm. Chadwick, arrived here Sunday.

A Drug Clerk's Mistake.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Charles Farthing, a drug clerk, was arrested on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Jennie Helms, wife of Morris Helms, of New York. Mrs. Helms died after taking a dose of what she supposed was cream of tartar.

To Raise the American Embassy.

London, Aug. 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says he believes the porte is ready to accept the proposition regarding the raising of the American legation at Constantinople to embassy rank.

IN A FIERCE BATTLE.

Russian Cruiser Rurik Sunk by Adm. Kamimura's Fleet.

Cruisers Rossia and Grombol Were Disabled—Tokio Joyous Over the News, as it Gives Japan Mastery Over the Seas.

Tokio, Aug. 13.—Adm. Togo has reported as follows:

"On August 10 our combined fleet attacked the enemy's fleet near Gusan rock. The Russian vessels were emerging from Port Arthur trying to go south. We pursued the enemy to the eastward. Severe fighting lasted from 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until sundown; toward the close the enemy's fire weakened remarkably. His formation became confused and then his ships scattered. The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik and several torpedo boat destroyers fled to the southward. Other of the enemy's ships retreated separately toward Port Arthur. We pursued them and it appears that we inflicted considerable damage. We found life buoys and other articles belonging to the Russian battleship Czarovitch floating at sea. The Czarovitch probably was sunk. We have received no reports from the torpedo boats and the torpedo boat destroyers which were engaged in the attack on the ships."

Tokio, Aug. 15.—Vice Adm. Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn Sunday, north of Tsu island, in the Strait of Korea and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rossia and Grombol fled to the northward after having sustained serious damage.

Vice Adm. Kamimura cables the navy department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight. The fates of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned. The strength of the fleet under Vice Adm. Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsugo, Iwate, Takashimo, and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news, as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce. Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering and cries of "Banzai" were ringing in the streets of Tokio Sunday night in honor of the victories gained on sea by Adm. Togo and Vice Adm. Kamimura. Underneath the jollity of the populace lies a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war.

The Russian squadron which confronted Adm. Togo refused battle. It was stronger than Adm. Togo's squadron in battleships and armored cruisers, and had it elected to fight the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which opposed Adm. Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squadron under Vice Adm. Kamimura, and this left the Japanese navy powerless to operate against the Russian Vladivostok squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivostok squadron in July was extremely expensive to Japan, and not only was retaliation tempting, but it was demanded by commercial interests.

The navy, however, grimly refused to make a diversion and stuck to Port Arthur. It was confident that the harbor soon would get a fair fight in the open sea away from the Russian land batteries, and that the Japanese would win. These calculations of the navy were correct and the Russians, with the chances even, have been hopelessly defeated.

Vice Adm. Kamimura, after months of weary and patient waiting, finally got his chance at dawn Sunday off Tsu island.

He sunk the Russian cruiser Rurik and sent the cruisers Grombol and Rossia fleeing back from the fight.

Japanese guns dominate the dock yards at Port Arthur and in view of this fact it would seem to be impossible again to make seaworthy or fightable the Russian battleships which have returned to Port Arthur. It is probable that the Russian battleship Czarovitch will disarm at Tsing Chou.

The best possible naval force that Russia can now concentrate at Vladivostok is four cruisers.

London, Aug. 15.—Russia's latest naval disaster has a peculiar interest for Englishmen, as it was apprehension caused by the enormous power of the cruisers Rurik and Rossia, two of the vessels which composed the Vladivostok squadron, which led the British government to build the monster cruisers Terrible and Powerful. The naval battles are discussed here with the greatest interest. The latest details showing that the fighting between Vice Adm. Togo's fleet and the Port Arthur fleet began at a distance of about four miles are held to prove the necessity for the possession of big ironclads. The fleets appear never to have approached each other closer than a distance of 3,800 yards.

The Russian Flag Pulled Down.

Tsing Chou, Aug. 15.—The Russian flag was at noon Sunday pulled down from the battleship Czarovitch and three cruisers which took refuge here. The lowering of the colors was done in the presence of the German governor.

The Japs Must Take Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—It is stated on trustworthy authority that the mikado has ordered that Port Arthur must be taken at any cost, even if it necessitates the suspension of operations in Manchuria.

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Women and Men From the Clutches of the Doctor, Undertaker and Grave Digger.

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We could fill a large newspaper with responsible witnesses of what Denn's Sure, Safe and Speedy Cure can do. But try a 25 cent or 75 cent bottle and you will be surprised at the immediate help it affords.

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Double Action Revolvers, with rebounding hammers, nicely finished and nickel-plated, octagon barrel, hard rubber handles. 22-32-38 Cal. \$3.00

Automatic Safety Hammer Revolvers, made with hinged frame, rebounding hammers, automatic shell ejectors. Positive safety device; accidental discharge impossible. 22-32-38 Cal. \$6.50 each.

Automatic Safety Hammerless Revolvers, have hinged frame, independent cylinder stop and automatic shell ejectors. Has no hammer to catch on clothing. Fits the pocket. 32 or 38 Cal. \$7.00 each.

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A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments, with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.—W. T. Brooks.

Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good bodily health. They owe it to their children. Yet it is no unusual sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, coughing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. And why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boschee's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house—for its timely use will promptly cure any lung, throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cough or cold can be speedily cured by German Syrup so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expectoration easy, and gives instant relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large size 75c. At all druggists.—W. T. Brooks.

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